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Persons who address letters to their friends visiting Washington "care of President Harrison" probably wish to show their confidence in the administration and their familiarity with public life. Most people are not aware that a regular daily tour of the Washington hotels and boarding houses to deliver letters so addressed.

It is good business sense to permit United States Treasurer Hyatt to remain in office until the close of the fiscal year. A retirement now would involve a balancing of the books and the rendering of an official statement which comes in any case at the end of June. The delay in appointing his successor lessens labor and simplifies matters by making the one financial showing sufficient.

THE Civil-service Chronicle, discussing qualification and equipment for office, thinks that "if Mr. Thomas Markey, of this city, had wanted a clerical position instead of being a candidate for the Insane Hospital Board, the fact that he wrote that he had to address the have been a disadvantage." That would depend. It certainly would not have lessened his chances with a Democratic caucus and Legislature.

THE Indiana Republican Congressmen have done wisely in requiring the Republicans of cities and towns in their districts to indicate their preference among candidates for postoffices. Nothing is more common than for the citizens of these places to sign every petition presented to them, while at the same time having a choice among the applicants. They do this probably to avoid offending, any candidate, and with the expectation that the Congressman will, in some unexplained way, understand the preferences of the majority and recommend accordingly. When he is unable to decide between the merits of men who are each indorsed by the same neighbors and secures an appointment according to his unaided judgment, then some accommodating signers are the first to grumble if the appointment does not please them. It is time the responsibility were divided.

It is a petty and carping spirit that objects to the recognition of Fred Grant by the administration. Colonel Grant is a gentleman of good ability and fully equal in point of fitness to the average American representative in foreign courts. Were he not the son of his father the dreadful charge of being commonplace and stupid would never be brought against him. That he is not and has not developed into a prodigy nor shown a disposition to withdraw into obscurity, are held as good causes for criticism by unreasonable persons. But even if it were true that his abilities are moderate, this administration and future administrations are justified in honoring him for his father's sake. The fact that he is the son of his father is excuse enough, if any were needed, for appointing him to an important office, and President Harrison indicates his loyalty to the great General and his sense of the country's debt to him by thus distinguishing the son.

THE proposition in the Canadian Parliament to purchase the New England States was a fair rejoinder to the talk on this side of the line about annexing Canada. The talk of buying or annexing Cuba elicits even a more spirited rejoinder from the Spanish Minister of the Interior. Replying to a question on the subject, he said the government had no knowledge of a scheme to sell Cuba to the United States, adding that there was not enough money in the whole world to buy the smallest portion of Spanish territory, and that, if necessity should arise, Spaniards would know how to defend their country's soil. These expressions from the parties of the second part should put an end to jingo talk for the present. If there is any country or government in the world that does not need more territory it is the United States. We have all we can well handle or govern at present, and our population is quite as heterogeneous as it ought to be.

THERE was a whole volume of human nature in the action of the school-teacher voters in Burlington, N. J., the other day. Women have been granted the right to vote for school officers, and exercised their privilege this week for the first time. Trustees were to be elected, and the women of the place put forward a ticket on which were the names of three members of their own sex. Opposed to this was the ticket bearing the names of the old board-all men. Unfortunately for their candidates, the female politicians had not consulted the

thing was going on swimmingly toward the election of the woman's board when 4 o'clock brought a small army of teachers upon the scene. "This will never do," said the indignant school-ma'ams, on discovering the situation. "If those women are elected trustees we shall be in hot water all the time." Accordingly they rolled up their sleeves, figuratively speaking, and proceeded to electioneer for the male board with great vigor and industry. For an hour the war between the two female factions waged hotly, but in the end the teachers triumphed. Their board was elected and they are now secure in the feeling that no woman will "boss over them" for at least one year. The moral of this incident lies in the application of it, and the application may be made at any time where women

ENFORCING A GOOD ORDER.

Democratic office-holders who have been conspicuous for partisanship in office cannot complain if President Harrison removes them for that cause whether he assigns it or not. In so doing he is simply enforcing President Cleveland's orders on his own appointees. On the 14th of July, 1886, Mr. Cleveland issued a circular in which he said:

To the Heads of Departments in the Service of th I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several de-partments, and all office-holders under the general government, against the use of

their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities.

Office-holders are the agents of the people—not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the government, but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political masters. ical action as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending by a display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials. They party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right, as office-holders, to dictate the political action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party or-ganization. The influence of federal office-holders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair; and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political cam-

If this circular had been enforced or its letter and spirit observed the "obtrusive partisanship" of many Democratic office-holders would not have been so conspicuously exhibited. The fact that President Cleveland did not remove them for violating his order is 'nights of laber' would undoubtedly | no reason why President Harrison should not do so. The order is a good one, and touching its enforcement we may say "better late than never." United States Marshal Hawkins is a conspicuous example of those who openly and notoriously violated the order and a shining instance of its enforcement. He has paid the penalty of official contumacy. Other obtrusively partisan Democratic office-holders should be treated in like manner.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S TALK.

A recent interview with Admiral Por ter in which he talked quite freely concerning the probable course and outcome of a war between the United States and Germany, has attracted attention abroad. A London cablegram says that journals most friendly to the United States regret the publication, while the North German Gazette "hesitates to believe such of the astounding language of the Admiral as it finds in an English paper, and awaits the arrival of the American files before commenting upon it, and thinks it possible that an explanation will be requested by the government of

the authorities at Washington." Admiral Porter's official position and high professional standing as a naval may not be a second U. S. Grant, but he officer gave weight to his utterances. What he said showed he had been thinking about the possibility of a foreign war, and that, in such an event, he was prepared to make practical suggestions as to the proper course to pursue. After referring to the rumors of a conflict at Samoa between German and American vessels, since proven entirely groundless, he said:

> Of course we are weak at present on the ocean, but there is a plan which will meet the emergency, and will badly cripple Germany while we are getting ready. No one supposes that the American people would give up the contest until Germany had received a sound drubbing. We have a surplus and revenue enough, with taxes now at a minimum point, to carry on desultory war until we are in fighting trim. While we are getting ready we can prohibit the entry of German manufactures into the United States. That is an important item in the monetary activity of Germany. We send many millions there to pay for goods. If, for the time being, Germany should try to blockade our ports, in less than sixty days we would find an English fleet on our coasts, involved in protecting her own trade with the United States. A hundred millions and more of British goods finding a market in the United States could not be cut off without ruining British industries. France would also have an interest. Meanwhile, we could get along without their goods, if necessary; so that England and France would be forced, as a measure of industrial self-defense, to protect their vessels and their trade with the United States.

As the country knows, I have been urging, in letters and reports, the importance of building up a powerful navy. We have the wealth and resources to lead the world in a namy. But, taking matters as they are, the government should go to England and France, both countries being ahead of Germany in modern naval vessels and guns, and buy all the rifled guns we can find, and bring them here. We will very soon make use for them. Here is a list of the entire strength of the German navy. It is more than we have, but we have the money. and could easily spend \$250,000,000 in ships and appliances of war. There is League island, at Philadelphia, the grandest place on the continent for a great navy-yard. If we can build one we can build fifty ships right there. It is inaccessible to a foreign fleet. The channel of the river could be lined with torpedos, if necessary, or they might be operated from the shore. Ships could be built there with all the materials near at hand. Of course, this would take time. In the meantime we would be compelled to resort to other modes of offensive war. With \$50,000,000 in sixty days I could put an improvised fleet in motion which would make short work with Germany's commerce. There are 600 German steamers afloat. I know where they are. We have fleet ships; I could pick them out now. We could buy more. They

disposed of, German industries affected by foreign trade would be paralyzed while we would be at the height of prosperity. It is not surprising that such talk as this, from such a man as Admiral Porter, should attract attention abroad. It is much as if General Sherman or Majorgeneral Schofield should seriously discuss the possibility of an early war with Engschool-teachers of the town. Every- I land and disclose with something like pro-

would answer for privateers. About the time we would have this part of the work

of campaign for the capture of Canada. That kind of talk coming from a private citizen, or even printed in newspapers without official or professional indorsement, does not count for much; but when it comes from the admiral of the navy and an officer with the fighting record of Admiral Porter it is bound to attract attention. We think Admiral Porter has been indiscreet. He probably did not duly consider the importance that would attach to such expressions coming from him, and especially the unpleasant effect they might have abroad Admiral Porter is very far removed from a braggart, and is not given to unguarded speech. It was natural, under the circumstances, that he should have been studying the situation somewhat, and considering, in a general way, what we should do in case of a naval war. It was even proper that he should think out a general line of action and be prepared, as admiral of the navy, to make some practical suggestions in suddenly called upon by the government to do so. But he should have kept his reflections and conclusions to himself or intrusted them only to official ears. It was imprudent for the admiral of the navy to talk in such a way as to create the impression abroad that the possibility of war between Germany and the United States was being seriously considered in official circles, when, in fact, there is not the remotest probability an event. Moreover, tone of his utterances such as to irritate German feelings unnecessarily. No people like to have their weak places pointed out or be told how inevitably they would be worsted in the event of war, and that by high official the President is in the habit of making should also constantly remember that the authority. Germans are not different probably they feel about as we should if | Scribner, of that town, is now in his ninethe admiral of the German navy had explained how easy it would be to blow our navy out of water, bombard New York and capture Washington. Admiral Porter's unguarded talk is not a very pacific introduction for the coming conference at Berlin on the Samoan affair. If the German government should take official notice of it to the extent of asking an explanation it might place the

fessional accuracy the outlines of a plan

were only harmless buncombe. THE new school-book law will make it necessary for the parents of Indiana to throw away more than one million dollars' worth of valuable old books to make way for new and probably inferior ones.—Winchester Herald.

administration in the embarrassing posi-

tion of having to disclaim the admiral's

utterances or of explaining that they

This is a mistake. The law is practically inoperative in that it does not require local school boards to adopt the new books nor provide any means of putting them in the hands of the people. School boards, teachers and people may continue to use old books, if they choose to do so, and no doubt many will.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is said to have improved physically during his long voyage through having overcome the habit of excessive indulgence in cigarettes. F Marion Crawford, who was also a victim to the habit, is said to have discontinued it. When the literary critics of the day discuss the reasons for the lack of the virile element in fiction it is only necessary to remember that the leading male novelists are addicted to the cigarette to decide upon the

Does Indianapolis mean to do anything in the way of celebrating the Washington centennial inauguration on April 30? If so it is time to be making arrangements. Other towns and cities throughout the country are preparing to observe the occasion with proper ceremonies, and President Harrison's home should not be behind the rest. Not all the citizens can go to New York, where, of course, the great celebra-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please inform me where I can obtain some of was in the years 1887-'88 in the United States.

A small pamphlet edition of General Harrison's speeches during the recent campaign, including several on the subject referred to, was published by John O. Hardesty, of Chicago. His other speeches have not been published in book form. 2. Statistics of 1887-'88 are not at hand. The number of strikes in 1886 was 9,861.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Can you tell me where I can find James Whit-comb Riley's poem with the line "Good-by, Jim, take care yourself," in it?

G. M. It appeared in the Century of January.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Where can I obtain a reliable and practica treatise on grape culture?

Write to Geo. W. Campbell, Delaware, O.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. MISS MARY REDMOND, the Irish sculp tress, is about to make a bust of Gladstone. ANOTHER order has been started in Maine, the "Permanent Hay-makers' Association." Its lodges are called "Hay lofts." JEAN INGELOW, the poetess, lives at Kensington, a fashionable suburb of London. She has a pretty flower garden, and keeps

many plants and flowers in the house. THOMAS N. McClellan, who has been made a judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama, is only thirty-six years of age. He was elected Attorney-general at thirty-one. LIEUTENANT CARSON, who was slightly wounded in the brush between the regulars and the Oklahoma boomers, is a son of Maj. John M. Carson, the famous Washington

correspondent. THE late James Flood, of California, is said to have spent \$5,000,000 on his San Francisco home. The bronze fence about the grounds cost \$60,000, and the bronze gates almost as much more.

THOMAS county, Kansas, was named in honor of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and all the townships of the county were named in honor of soldiers of the Eighth Kansas In-fantry killed at Chickamauga.

SENATOR PALMER'S house in Washington.

which was designed by Mrs. Palmer, is

model of convenience. The most striking feature of Mrs. Palmer's plan, the kitchen at the top of the house, is a Parisian idea. more or less popular with wealthy people. DAVID B. HILL, the bald-headed Governor of New York, is really engaged to be married, despite the numerous denials. The bride-elect is a Miss Hotchkiss, of Elmira. She is a tall brunette, well educated and

accomplished, and is twenty-three years THE thriving little Johnson City, in East Tennessee, is thinking seriously of changits name to Carnegie, in honor of Andrew Carnegie. If the town accepts him as a namesake, he proposes to give it a public library and reading-room worth not less than \$100,000.

MRS. ANASTASIA PARSELLS, of Bayonne. N. J., last Sunday celebrated her one-hundred-and-third birthday. She was born on

Manhattan Island, March 17, 1786, and when a pretty, bright-eyed, rosy cheeked girl of twelve years was kissed on the lips by the immortal George Washington, who was on a visit to her father's house.

THE Jewish community in London will, says the Jewish Chronicle, shortly receive a rare guest in the person of a lady bachelor of arts of the Bombay University, Miss Miriam Samuel. She is the daughter of a Persian merchant settled in Bombay, and has obtained her position at the university solely through private instruction.

DR. SEWARD WEBB, one of the Vanderbilt sons-in-law, who has, started with his family for an 18,000-mile pleasure trip, will travel with every luxury and convenience in his train of four saloon cars. The nursery car is not only stocked with toys for the children, but has swings, rocking-horses and other juvenile toys, and the bath-room tank holds 500 gallons of hot and cold

AMELIE RIVES-CHANLER'S mouth is patterned after that of Beatrice-full, red and sensuous, the lips slightly protruding and the corners elevated in a kind of perpetual smile. As a matter of fact the fair author very rarely smiles. When she does her face takes on an expression that renders her very attractive. Unlike the rest of her

face, which in repose is very classic, her mouth resembles that of a Tyrolese gypsy. Col. D. R. Anthony has been nominated for Mayor of Leavenworth, Kan., by the Republicans. Way back in the wild days of the sixties Anthony was elected Mayor of that city. He was another "Long John" Wentworth. Disreputable resorts were suppressed by burning down the buildings, the track of a railroad company which re-fused to obey the ordinances was torn up, and in other ways the "old man" proved himself a terror to wrong-doers.

loss by the sudden death of Lady Arnold. She was the wife of Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia," and was the daughter of the Rev. W. H. Channing, of Boston, whose son sits in the House of Com-mons for the eastern division of Northamptonshire. She was a great-niece of Wm. E Channing. Lady Arnold was always very kind to Americans who wanted to get a glimpse of the big guns of literary London. AN unusual case of combined longevity

AMERICAN society in London suffers a

is reported from Waterborough, Me. Four from Americans in this regard, and generations are unbroken by death. David tieth year, and his wife is nearly of the same age. The couple have been married for sixty-five years and have three children living, the oldest of whom is upward of sixty years of age. These children have children and grand-children, and the remarkable fact is that no death has ever yet occurred in the line of the descendants from Mr. and Mrs. Scribner to their greatgrand-children.

PHIL ARMOUR, the meat packer, who sailed away to Europe Saturday for a two months's rest, is probably the most successful business man of Chicago. His wealth is estimated at \$25,000,000. He is stout and pudgy, with bow legs and broad girth. His face is in shape like the full moon, fringed by yellow, English-cut side whiskers. He ascribes his success to good memory. He is said to carry all the details of his enormous business in his head. He can remember dates as well as transactions, and never forgets a man's name or face. The gift is natural, but has been sedulously culti-

THE successful Sunset mine, in Colorado was discovered two years ago by a young lady, Miss Mina Ingraham. Wandering out from camp one day, she returned with few specimens which she had picked up Her mother deemed them worth investigation, and the same afternoon Miss Ingraham went with her father in quest of the place where she had found the ores. Clambering up the side of a cliff, she stooped down and marked the spot just as the sun was sinking behind the distant ridge of the Elk range. A "discovery stake" had been prepared, and was immediately

B. P. SHILLABER, better known as "Mrs Partington," now lives at Chelsea, one of Boston's many suburbs. He is seventy-four years of age and crippled with rheumatism. He walks about the house with a cane and goes out of doors only in a carriage. H has not been to Boston for seven years. He began life as a printer, entering the Boston Post in 1838. He once gave two or three years of his life to a lecturing tour, and although he was successful he regretted it feeling himself not cut out for that line of work. Now, as he says, he goes nowhere. "With pen, paper, pipe and pills I sit here from year's end to year's end, patient as may be, receive my friends and wait for the

FRANK STOCKTON, the author of "The Lady or the Tiger," is rather small in stature, and enjoys tun in a quiet and non-demonstrative way. At a reception not long ago all the young ladies crowded around him, and exclaimed in chorus, "Oh, do tell us, Mr. Stockton, which came out of the door first, the lady or the tiger?" He smiled, and regretted that it was a puzzle even to him. He has a handsome income from his writings, but his simple and unostenta-tious attire does not indicate wealth. His wife, a matronly, sweet-faced woman, dresses plainly, and is devoted to her husband. Both of them have been asked so often the question mentioned that they smile at the questioner more in pity than in

COMMENT AND OPINION.

It is the self-evident right of every Amerthink it isn't are the dupes of their own vanity and concert, or of their silly trust in the humbug notions of others .- New York

THE practice of selecting the Governors and Secretaries and justices of the Territories from lists of non-resident candidates is not just to the people of the Territories, and the rule the President has adopted will insure a practical and valuable reform. -New York Independent.

WE have lately seen how quickly good effects resulted from the mere assertion of our dignity in the Samoan affair; we have only to act well within our means and our comparative importance in order to occupy our rightful place in the estimation of the world.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE people have little to fear from trusts. They cannot possibly survive the disintegrating effects of the inexorable laws which underlie business transactions. The end of the copper syndicate might have been predicted at its formation. It needs no rophet to forecast the fate of any monopoly.-Albany Journal.

THE whole proceedings of the West Virginia Democrats in regard to the governor-ship have been a disgrace to the State and an outrage upon justice. In time they will learn this from the results that will follow their action. Such a course is one of the surest possible ways of making the State Republican.-Cleveland Leader.

THE truth seems to be that rich members of the Senate and rich Cabinet officers have, as to the style of living, set the pace or cut out the running, as they say on the turf, a little too fast for their less fortunate brethren. These last cannot keep up, and it frets them. It is a little more moral courage they need, and not a little more money. -Louisville Commercial.

THE economies are disintegrating the policy of the "dominant element" of Democracy in the South, as they have disintegrated it in the North. The American system will prevail over the American con-tinent, and when it does there will be no more chance for negro supremacy in Louisiana than for Scandinavian supremacy in Nebraska.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

AMERICA should be second to none among nations in her power on the sea. We have an immense stretch of coast to defend, and the wealth and resources to build up and equip a great navy. If it can only be scared often enough this Nation will keep on building war ships until it will have some to spare and yet be able to maintain peace with dignity.—New York Telegram.

If the persons engaged in the protected industries are not willing to meet that free home competition which it is the express object of protection to encourage, they ought to get out of the business. The full force of public opinion and of the laws should be brought to bear upon every such attempt to deprive the country of the legitimate fruits of protection—New York

have no more right to dispose of them to 'boomers" or other tramps than they have to sell any man's door-yard. It is probably best for the great American land-grabber to wait awhile before packing up for a trip to the much-lauded plains of Oklahoma.

-Chicago News. THE Union veterans would do well to ask themselves whether the time has not come nearly a quarter of a century after the close of the war, and when they themselves begin to feel keenly the burden of years, when it would be well to make a public provision of homes, not for the wealthy, the educated, the influential Southern leaders in the war, but for the poor fellows who were deluded or forced into the confederate ranks, and who are now crippled and poor, destitute and suffering.-New York

THE policy of high or low tariff, of pro tection or free trade, appears to have noth ing at all to do with the formation of these trusts. They flourish in all civilized governments, and the statistics mentioned bear out Mr. Blaine's assertion in the presi-dential campaign, that England, the center of free trade, is "plastered all over with trusts." The "tariff reformers" who pro-pose free trade as a remedy for the evil of trusts will not find any backing in these statistical facts about them.—New York

PRESIDENT HARRISON has no desire or intention to interfere in Southern politics save as the laws of the United States authorize or compel him to do so. And if the white voters in the Southern States once actually divided over the protection issues they would be likely to find that the negro voters, when appealed to like men by argument and persuasion, were no more dangerous to the peace of the Southern States than they are now, chafing under the repressive influences of fraud and coercion.-Boston Journal

THE Democracy without its immense vote in New York city would be a very insignificant factor in either State or national politics, and to hold this vote, composed of the jagged ends of creation, the present loose and corrupt election methods must be maintained. Sensible people, when they hereafter read in Democratic organs sentimental condemnation of bribery, will be able to put two and two together and reach a correct conclusion. Hypocritical cant of this sort is written to divert attention from the real issue.-Baltimore Ameri-

ADVICE TO THE ELECT.

They Will Lose Nothing by Showing a Meek and Modest Demeanor.

To-day certain gentlemen are officeholders who were, one week ago, officeseekers. On behalf of the anxious crowd still on the outside the Post, which is a friend of all classes and all conditions of mankind, would offer a suggestion to the new men in authority. Now that you are comfortably seated on the government velvet do not permit yourselves to be afflicted with an enlargement of the head. There is nothing about a position in this

country to elevate a man above his fellows. You are in to-day, but you are liable to be out to-morrow. Don't rear back in your seats with your thumbs in the arm-holes of your vest and tell your admiring friends how much you are "bored by office-seekers."

The men who are out and who are applicants are as much interested in themselves as you are as much interested in themselves as you were interested in yourself one week ago. Don't soar. Keep down on the dirt road with the rest of marching humanity. Touch elbows with the people. They are good company, and when they make up their

minds they always boss the bosses. Another word of advice. Do not let your delight over being successful lead you to think that the government business would stop still if you should suddenly be yanked out of your places by the hand of the President or the indiscriminate hand of Provident or the indiscriminate hand of Provident or the indiscriminate hand of Provident of Provi dence. Be assured that there are clerks o all grades serving under you who could take your place with the advantage given them by the position, and conduct your work in such manner that you would not be missed. Be patient with the Senators and Congressmen who go to you and talk about "my State" and "my district." The think they own them, but they don't, and it is pleasant music to their own ears; and if you think they own States and districts, it may impress you with the belief that the entire earth is not your own.

President Harrison's Daily Walks.

Washington Special to Baltimore American. President Harrison rigidly adheres to his business hours, and, in consequence, he is keeping fully abreast with all his work, and, what is infinitely more important, he is not letting any rush of visitors break down his health. He has stood the wear of receiving his thousands of callers wonderfully well, and day after day comes to his work apparently as fresh and as vigorous as though there was not the shadow of a care or a bore to disturb him.

Hardly a day passes but he takes a long, pleasant walk. Herein he differs from Mr. Cleveland, who very rarely put his foot outside the executive mansion. Every aftoutside the executive mansion. Every afternoon, about sunset, Mr. Harrison rises from his work, and, accompanied by Mr. Halford, he takes a long walk about the city. One of his favorite walks is out Connecticut avenue to the boundary, which is probably one of the pleasantest promenades in the city. He is a brisk, vigorous walker, and his companion, Mr. Halford, occasionally finds it just a bit tiring to keep step with him. This walk the President looks upon as relaxation. The happenings of the day are discussed, and many a citizen who has that morning made his little bow, would be glad to learn just what the President's frank opinion of him is. Mr. Halford is an excellent listener. It is vastly to the credit of Washington that Mr. Harrison's privacy in these streets is entirely respected. No one has, up to the present time, annoyed him on the street by the presentation of petitions, or accosted him for office, and it is to be hoped that he will remain undisturbed during the only half hour of leisure that he grants himself.

A Gracious Mugwump Approval. New York Evening Post.

The appointments to the minor foreign missions thus far represent an unusually high level. Ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, is one of the few representatives sent to Spain by the United States, with ability to speak the language of the Madrid court. In like manner, Mr. Thomas, of Maine, who returns to the post which he held at Stockholm under a previous Republican adminis-tration, speaks the Swedish language. Mr. Enander, who goes to Denmark, is a Scandanavian by birth, and the only cause for regret about his appointment is the fact he displaces that accomplished Scandanavian scholar, Mr. Rasmus B. Anderson, who now represents this country at Copenhagen. Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, the new minister to Italy; Mr. Thayer, of Minnesota, who goes to the Netherlands, and Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, who is appointed as minister to Switzerland, are all men of education and character, who will never cause their countrymen to blush. If the standard thus set for the smaller missions is maintained for the chief places, the diplomatic service will do the Nation credit. We have learned that the Hon. Perry Belmont resigned his position as minister to Spain, by telegraph, on the first day of March. Our comment, therefore, on his supposed removal by Mr. Blame was unwarranted, and we tender to Mr. Blaine our apologies for the same.

Worse than the Tramps.

Pittsburg Dispatch. The persistent bent of some communities toward barbarism is illustrated by a report which comes from an Indiana town of the success of the citizens in capturing some tramps and making them run the gauntlet. Running the gauntlet is a custom adopted from the gentle North American savage, and in this case it is reported that it did so much credit to its source that the blood trickled from the victims. An equal energy on the part of the citizens could have captured the tramps and, under the vag-rancy laws, have put them to work. Such work as making roads, building sidewalks and cleaning streets would have added to the general comfort and given the vagrants something to do. But these people could not rise to the height of respecting their own laws and reverted by choice to the penalties of actual savagery. It is only to be remarked that such a proceeding put the tramps in the light of the respectable and innocent victims of lawlessness.

Is Gen. Sherman Losing His Mind? Washington Special to Chicago Times.

A Senator who had been talking about Sherman said this to me: "Sherman is los-ing his mind. He was always an eccentric man. He has had a good deal to contend with. His book is shown to be almost as legitimate fruits of protection—New York
Tribune.

UNTIL the United States has bought the lands of the Seminoles and Cherokees, comprising the territory of Oklahoma, they

WITH. His book is shown to be almost as full of error as truth and he got jacketed for that. He went to St. Louis to live after his retirement, and the town, instead of honoring him, did all sorts of fool things to sideration.

the fact that he never respected the oni ion of others. His wife died this winter. and that added to his trouble. He talks at random. I was with him soon after the surrender of Vicksburg. I have been at his house often and have transacted business for him. I met him at the White House the other day and spoke to him. He looked at me in a strange way and said: 'I beg your pardon, but I don't remember you.' I told him my name. He pressed my hand looked at me a second, and answered: hand, looked at me a second, and answered 'Yes, I think I remember,' and passed on as if he were pursued. I understand that he goes to the White House at unrespected hours and makes strange requests of the President, who listens to him with patience and respect."

The Pigs in the Clover.

New York Graphic The man who invented the Pigs-in-Clover puzzle, over which the entire population of New York has been going wild for a week, was a statesman. There is no sort of question about this fact, because only a statesman could have so accurately represented the real pigs in the clover—the Democrats, who have had a taste of the clover of official life and now seek by clusive methods to keep out of the pen of private station. The Pigs-in-Clover puzzle is an excellent lesson for their warning. It takes only a little practice, with a strong and steady hand and nerve, and quick eye to pen the marble piggies in a jiffy. So, too, the strong and steady hand and nerve and quick eye of the new Republican President, at Washington, will quickly pen them. They may squirm, and wriggle, and twist, and run round the circle, but the pen-door will stay open for them, and they will eventually be retired through it. It may not be done in three and a half seconds, the best professional time on record with the little box, nor in seven seconds, the best amateur record. But it will be done in due time. It is

The President's Views About the Navy.

the "fad" of the day to drive pigs out of

clover.

Washington Post. President Harrison will not be content with the eight new war vessels which will be let to contract shortly after June 30, the expiration of the current fiscal year. He will, it is said, advocate in his message to Congress the building of a very strong and modern navy. It should not be believed, however, that the President is of a naturally ferocious or pugnacious turn. He simply thinks it wise to be ready to back up diplo-macy and good commercial treaties with derstood that he will recommend the encouragement of American shipping interests and closer relations with our South and Central American neighbors. He is, as is known, opposed to class legislation, and would not countenance a law to affect one interest alone. He believes a law should apply to everything in identical condi-

A Political Trimmer's Predicament.

Mayor Grant, of New York, is confronted now with a request that the English flag be floated from the City Hall on the 23d of April, which is St. George's Day. Alderman Divver and his associates will probably hold that, as the English flag represents a nationality with which the United States is on no particular terms, whereas the Irish flag represents only a sentiment with which we are in sympathy, there is a distinction with a very wide difference between the two. It is a delicate and difficult question to the politicians. Before this flag business is done with Mayor Grant will begin to think that old man Hewitt's head was not so badly out of level after all.

Can't Understand It.

Washington Special. President Harrison's brusque manner, many of the pilgrims say, is due in a large measure to the fact that the hungry officeseekers have nearly set him wild. All the statesmen in Indiana nearly, from wardworkers up, have tried to get at him. The Indiana delegations look upon the President as a neighbor and think because he is a Hoosier as well as themselves that they have first call. An Indianapolis politician who was told the other day that the Presi-dent wouldn't see him, simply screamed in astonishment: "What! Not see me-me!"

Cruel, but Forcible.

Philadelphia Inquirer. When the Indians held possession of Indiana and the adjoining territory one of their favorite amusements was to make prisoners run the gauntlet, and it was noticed that if any of them escaped alive they were careful to avoid that part of the country thereafter. . The citizens of Anderson, Ind., have been trying the same plan on a lot of vicious tramps, compelling them to leave town between a double line of men armed with clubs, and though it is too soon to announce results it is not expected that Anderson will suffer much from the tramp nuisance in future.

Suggestive Silhouette of a Boot.

Washington Post. There is a tree near the western entrance to the White House grounds a branch of which casts a very interesting and suggest-ive shadow by aid of the electric light. It is an excellent silhouette of a very large Wellington boot. A group of belated office-seekers were observed discussing it the other night, and opinions seemed to be divided as to whether it was symbolical of the Presient's intentions towards the Democratic hold-overs or the aforesaid office-seekers.

Democratic Approval.

The nomination of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as minister to France will be recognized in all parts of the country as a proper act on the part of President Harrison. Mr. Reid has the character and capacity which will enable him to do credit to the country as its diplomatic representative. There is no question of his fitness. No one will dispute that he has earned at the hands of the Re-publican party the distinction conferred

Plenty Are Willing. Chicago Journal.

No free and independent citizen is obliged to accept an election to Congress at the present salary, or at any other salary. Then why should congressmen demand more than the pay fixed by law? If they cannot afford it, plenty of good men can be found who will take the office without an increase of wages.

Fixing for a "Gratifying Gain."

The Democrats of Tennessee have just gerrymandered a Republican congressional district out of existence. After the next congressional election look out for the announcement that there has been "a gratifying gain of one Democratic Congressman in Tennessee."

Making Some Impression.

A Montreal paper insists that much of the so-called Yankee slang is really of classical origin and can be found in the writings of standard old English authors. It is evident that Uncle Sam's attentions to Miss Canada are making some impression on the coy maiden.

Mr. Schuyler's Withdrawal.

Washington Post. The moral of the story is that a man who expects to enter public life, through a presidential nomination, should be extremely careful what he writes about the United States Senate, especially in book form. Cold type is sometimes as deadly as a minie

Proving Its Republicanism.

The number of veteran Union soldiers who are being appointed to offices of trust and responsibility nowadays affords one of the best possible proofs that this is a Republican administration.

Would Be a Practical Lesson.

Baltimore American. If, while in Cuba, Mr. Cleveland and his ex-secretaries should fall in with some of the bandits infesting that island, they would soon learn how easily their surplus can be reduced.

An Alternative. The Connecticut boy is now deprived by

law of the right to smoke. The only way he can show his innate manhood is to wear the flip-flop panties that have lately come into fashion.

Signs of the Times.

Philadelphia Press.

There are multiplying and encouraging evidences that Benjamin Harrison has considerable influence with this administra-